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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of:  
**ROSSER et al.**

Serial No.: **07/926,754**

Filing Date: **January 28, 1992**

For: **TELEVISION DISPLAYS  
HAVING SELECTED  
INSERTED INDICIA**

Honorable Commissioner of  
Patents and Trademarks  
Washington, DC 20231

Group Art Unit: **2602**

Examiner: **M. Lee**

Date: **March 22, 1993**

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Karolyn Sta. Lacy March 22, 1993  
(Date)

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Rose  
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**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

Sir:

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.56, § 1.97, and § 1.98 Applicant wishes to call  
the attention of the Examiner to the following additional references, which were cited in the  
PCT Search resulting from Applicant's filing of his PCT application:

<u>U.S. Patent No.:</u>	<u>Patentee:</u>	<u>Issue Date:</u>
\4,566,126	Myagawa <i>et al.</i>	January 21, 1986
\4,569,079	Yoshida	February 4, 1986
\4,667,236	Dresdner	May 19, 1987
\4,947,256	Wood <i>et al.</i>	August 7, 1990
\4,949,165	Riemann <i>et al.</i>	August 14, 1990
\4,979,021	Thomas	December 18, 1990
\5,046,165	Pearlman <i>et al.</i>	September 3, 1991
\5,060,068	Lindstrom	October 22, 1991

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The listed references generally relate to image processing. Applicant has reviewed each of these references and is of the opinion that none are as relevant to his invention as the references previously cited herein by the Examiner. Nonetheless, Applicant will hereafter briefly describe such possibly relevant attributes of those references as may be apparent.

Myagawa *et al.* describes a pattern discriminator which operates to detect objects within predefined window regions of an industrial television video image, such window regions being defined by N-sided polygons. While Myagawa may incorporate some elements of Applicant's invention, and is able to adjust for a planar shift of the defined window (but not for a change in size or perspective of the subject matter of such a window), the window selection and definition of Myagawa *et al.* is completely static. Thus, Myagawa would be unable to maintain a dynamic correspondence in size and perspective between a selected area (window) and a substitute image, as the size and/or perspective of the selected area changed from frame-to-frame, such as is accomplished by Applicant's invention.

Yoshida describes an image data masking apparatus for use with an image data processing system which enables the simple electronic masking of unnecessary portions of a target screen, such as a television camera screen. To the extent that Yoshida has any relevance at all to Applicant's invention, the process of his invention is completely static and could in no circumstances replicate the functionality of Applicant's invention whereby a dynamic correspondence is maintained with respect to size and perspective as between a substituted image and selected portion of a video image.

Dresdner describes a television special effects system to produce the illusion of perspective in an image displayed on a television screen, specifically by performing a

perspective transformation -- i.e., foreshortening or keystoneing the image, on a planar television image. To the extent relevant at all to Applicant's invention, Dresdner merely represents an existing technique for statically manipulating a television image. Certainly, Dresdner does not show or suggest the dynamic substitution of an image into a selected portion of a televised scene whereby size and perspective correspondence between the substituted image and the selected portion is maintained on a frame-to-frame basis.

Wood *et al.* describes an adaptive architecture for video effects that allows for the insertion of a transformed image from a digital video effects system at different points in a video processing path through a production switcher. While Wood's special effects system might utilize certain operating techniques which could also be used by Applicant's invention, in no circumstances could Wood's system be adapted to accomplish the primary object of Applicant's invention whereby an inserted indicia is substituted for an identified segment of the video image and correspondency in size and perspective between that inserted indicia and the identified portion of the video image is maintained on a frame-to-frame basis.

Riemann *et al.* describes a test pattern generator for developing a test pattern signal useable in conjunction with a chromakey mixer to enhance the accuracy of the chromakey system's recognition of the color used as a trigger for image substitution by the chromakey system. While it is conceivable that Riemann's test pattern generator could be useful to the practice of Applicant's invention, such a piece of test equipment plainly does not anticipate the system of Applicant's invention.

Thomas describes a transparent illumination apparatus for displaying the color used as a trigger for image substitution in a chromakey system, which appears to the TV camera viewing the illumination apparatus as a field of the selected color while at the same time permitting a person standing in front of the illumination apparatus to view objects behind the apparatus, such as a video monitor displaying the substituted image. Applicant sees no relevance at all in the Thomas invention to his system.

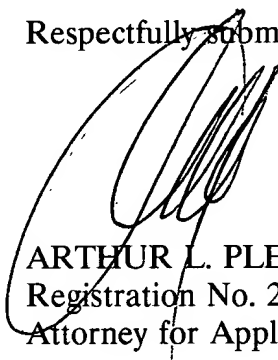
Pearlman *et al.* describes an apparatus for defining the edges of a polygonal first picture which is to be keyed into a second picture to produce a composite picture such that the edges of the first picture are processed to avoid, or at least reduce jaggedness. While the edge processing technique of Pearlman might be useful in the system of Applicant's invention, Pearlman's apparatus could, in no circumstances, replicate the functionality of Applicant's system of maintaining a dynamic correspondence in size and perspective between a substituted indicia and an identified portion of a video image on a frame-to-frame basis.

Lindstrom describes a distribution system for storing and transmitting shows and related promotional material to enable a television station to schedule and transmit material to remote locations without the need of backup tapes and full-time operators. Lindstrom further describes the operation of his system in conjunction with a known video digitizer wherein promotional material, as from a laser disk player, may be digitally compressed and inserted as a window in a display screen. The image insertion technique of Lindstrom is entirely conventional and in no way suggest the dynamic substitution functionality of Applicant's invention.

In order to facilitate the Examiner's citation of the patents listed above, Applicant's attorney has completed United States Patent and Trademark Office Form PTO-1499. The completed form is attached hereto for the Examiner's convenience.

A check covering the fee of \$200.00 for the filing of this Information Disclosure Statement, pursuant to 37 CFR §1.17(p), is enclosed. If any additional fees are due in connection with the submittal of this paper, the Examiner is hereby authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 16-2131.

Respectfully submitted,



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